HUNTING THE CAVE TIGER

YOU CRAWL INTO HIS PARLOR WITH A TORCH AND POT HIM.

The Theory Is That He Fears the Light and Won't Take Advantage

-Story of Man Who Tried It.

New York Sun.

There is good hunting in China-exciting enough to suit any sportsman. It is thoroughly sportsmanlike, also, for it is an equal contest between the hunter and his quarry. The quarry is a tiger.

Tigers in the Chinese hunting country are found in caves in rocky territory. The method of getting one is simple.

The hunter enters the tiger's cave when the tiger is in it, and shoots. There are no dogs, no beaters, no aids of any kind, save a native tracker holding a torch. Therefore it is advisable to see the tiger quickly, to shoot even more quickly when you do see him, and not to miss him when you

A returning American who tried this strenuous sport once-only once-was telling about his experience the other day. This is his story of the most exciting hunt- tween New York city and Chicago, were made for the safety of the public, but the ing trip he ever took or ever expects to

"I happened to be near Amoy, not long and that a slip on any one rule may mean after the recent unpleasantness in China," he said, "and there I met a friend who is division of the chief railroad lines running employed in the Chinese customs service. He is a keen sportsman, and I thought then that I was. Naturally, when he showed me several fine tiger skins and told me that he had shot the tigers himself in the country around about there, I wanted to and Chicago, must keep constantly in mind shoot a tiger myself. "I said so. My friend explained that he tigers were found among the caves,

but I didn't raise any serious objection to that, hearing that there was little jungle "My friend said he'd fix it for me. When was so set on the tiger shooting he was as anxious as I. He lent me a rifle, found a native tracker and the next morning to learn whether they are red or white. Fifteen "interlocking" switch lights, to "We went by boat up the river to the tiger learn whether they are red, white or green. country. After an hour or two we came | Seven "noninterlocking" switch lights, to

rocky and honeycombed with many caves "noninterlocking" switch lights, to know suide began to examine the cave mouths issure, he pointed out some marks in the He wasn't satisfied that they were fresh, but nevertheless he lit a torch and

signed to me to enter.

what I was up against. DIDN'T LIKE IT. "I confess freely that I didn't like it. I think I'd have backed out if I could, but | good for each of twenty-five way stations. there I was committed to the enterprise. There was no getting out of it, so, reassur- in the engine tender. Whether there is ing myself with the notion that if my friend could kill tigers that way I could, I saw that my rifle was properly loaded and

stepped in front of the tracker. "The cave widened inside and in the floor of clear white sand the tracks were plainly visible. The cave was not large, though, and there was no tiger inside. Being sure

"The guide said it was not the regular haunt of the tiger, but he occasionally used it, and now he was pretty sure he snew the cave, where that tiger would be. He took me to another cave. There were many tracks at this one.

They led into a narrow, dark opening which you couldn't enter upright. But the tracker relighted his torch, signed to me to get down on my hands and knees and get in. "Again I was ashamed to refuse. I

"Behind me, blocking the passage, came the tracker, with his lighted torch just over my shoulder. Groping on hands and knees along a winding hole. I could see only two or three yards ahead. "Beyond that was inky blackness. More than once I thought I saw the tiger's shape in front of me. But each time the guide behind prodded me to go on. I hated to,

but I went. 'We must have pentrated fifteen or twenty yards in this way when I found the passage widening and saw that it led into a arger cave. I was just about to enter this congratulating myself that here at any appear that the industrial situation was rate I could stand upright and move, in- fairly well adjusted for a proportion of stead of being cramped on hands and knees working girls. And yet the telephone comat the mercy of whatever there was ahead. when the tracker seized my arm from behind and pointed over my shoulder into the

in't describe my feelings, but then the ide raised his torch a little, and I perceived only a few yards in front of me two

"It was a case of acting quickly and making no mistake. I raised my rifle, and with the light of the torch behind me two points of fire and pulled the trigger. KILLED THE TIGER.

"The concussion, in the confined space, almost deafened me. At the same moment the tracker jammed his torch into the sand and extinguished it, leaving me in total darkness. Before I knew what | ward. was happening I felt him dragging me backward through the passage, and in a few seconds we were in the open air. "I asked the man what was to be our next | tional intelligence and character, excel their nove. I didn't tell him so, but I was de- | fellows there are opportunities for advance-

e knew, seeing that he had extinguished the light the moment I fired, I couldn't imagine and he didn't explain. Now, I was by no means sure that I

had hit the tiger at all, but after relighting | misses promotion. the torch the native said there was no danger and he was going in to see. He went. I stayed outside and registered a mental vow that nothing should ever per- | for an operator trained in the central office, suade me to so tempt Providence again. seemed to me an interminable interval, and he was beaming with joy. He said that the tiger was stone dead, shot through the brain. Then he went to fetch the two | they deem competent to fill the position. boatmen to help us haul the beast out. We did it by tying a rope around the body and the three of us pulling on it, while the fourth guided the weight over the the nerves of the operator, but this is offrough spots. It took an hour of hauling

"It proved to be a male tiger of not very large size, but in excellent condition, with a beautifully marked skin. By after-

"Now, my friend assured me later that tiger hunting of that sort was as safe as | money, beyond all the wonder-tales, has such sport could be. Among the many suddenly come to us. It has turned our expeditions after these cave tigers that he fashionable society into a materialism had taken part in, he said, he had never | which is no longer ashamed of its poverty known a mischance. The tiger whether of ideals. It is hard and merciless of heart; missed or hit, never charged. Whether it is skeptical of unworldly motives; its the light and its sudden extinguishing smartest relish is for the strokes and ruses confused him or not he didn't know, but of the manipulators of finance. In times no accident ever occurred. "It may be true," answered the man who had tried it once, "but I'm all ip on that sport. Never again for me."

Mound Builders' Work.

State Senator George W. Wolff, of Elkhart Lake, who has been occupied the past serson in surveying the Indian antiquities of the town of Rhine, Sheboygan county, for the Wisconsin Archaelogical Society, of which he is a member, recently visited a hitherto unsurveyed group of mounds near the Gerber ponds, town of Rhine. The section is intensely interesting to the archaeologist on account of the multiplied evidences of Indian occupancy in prehistoric. ks well as comparatively recent times. It is traversed by the great terminal moraine known as the "kettle range," and is dotted with lakes, kettles, and drumlins, amid which are village sites, antique hearts, north. Crews are already out for a number shell heaps, effigy mounds, burial places, and lookouts, where, in days gone by,

The mounds at Gerb mounds at Gerber pounds, are, archaeologists say, all that is left of a large Indian settlement. In modern times Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes hunted promiscuously over the terri- | will be put into force this winter. Contractory and camped on the shores of the ponds. The site consists of eight to ten acres and is | chances, and are making no reduction in the | Southern town and the editor of a paper one of the highest points in Sheboygan county, being over 150 feet above the pond and over 1,000 feet above the sea. "A large part of the site has been under cultivation.' says Senator Wolff, "for fifteen years, and The mounds, as I recollect them on the

ing them to be graves. a good state of preservation and lie outside | years. of the cultivated land. One is bear-shaped. A pretty good estimate is made of what with legs toward the pond. It is about the demand will be for the coming summer twenty-five feet in length and some three by the boom company and the local mills. woods and could be readily seen twenty gree that renders them almost useless. rods. Both mounds lie in a direction southeast by northwest. The pond has been greatly reduced in size in recent years, and the old pond bed was a short distance away. The creek which drains the pond runs a short distance to the east.'

PROBLEM IN PHILOSOPHY Boston Transcript.

Remember.

L. E. Reed, in Harper's Weekly. Officials who operate the fast trains recently put on between New York city and the West are just now facing a problem in phiosophy which, on paper, looks some-"How many ironclad rules can the human mind keep within instant recall, if death is

the penalty for forgetting?" The answer is supposed to lie somewhere in the code of rules and signals which the officials have devised for the operation of there are about 700 for each 125 miles bethat one man must remember 700 of them,

These 700 rules are the average for each

a shocking loss of human life.

west from New York. Each set covers the rules and, presumably, a fresh memory, relieves him. In other words, eight men, the average number of locomotive engineers who drive a fast train between New York nearly 6,000 different rules, in order that patrons of these trains may travel without risking their lives. What this means to the public in twenty-four hours' ride on one of these trains can be judged from the following list of what an engineer on a certain 100-mile run has to watch, while his locomotive is going at sixty miles an hour: Five hundred "cross-over" switch lights, to a spot where the banks were high and | know whether they are red or white. Three Then we landed and my whether they are red or green. sible red lights. Four hundred highway "At last at the mouth of a large, dark crossings, to know whether they are "clear." Lecomotives of a dozen trains sand which he said were the tracks of a approaching on parallel tracks, for red or green lights. Telegraph operators at twentyfive way stations, who may be waiting near the track with orders. For a red flag at Then for the first time I realized just any conceivable point in the 100 miles. displayed as a danger signal. Whether one or two torpedoes are exploded at any point in the 100 miles, signifying "caution" or "stop." Whether his clearance card is Whether there is enough water in the engine boiler. Whether there is enough water enough coal in the engine tender. Whether the steam pressure is being kept up. Whether the firemen is obeying another long set of rules. Whether the engine bell rings at 400 highway crossings.

> By day the switch and signal lights are replaced by signal boards and "blocks," the color or direction of which must be read as literally as the lamps. The engineer who notes 699 of these signs from his cab window, and misses the 700th, has taken, in race-track language, a "700 to 1 shot" with a train load of human lives. The public has good reason to ask whether the safety limit has not been reached with both speed and rules. There must be a point where the locomotive is so large, and

> its speed so great, that one human mind cannot safely control it, no matter how few the levers are. A ninety-ton passenger locomotive going at seventy miles an hour and operated by one man "inside" it, is as much a psychological freak as a 250-pound human athlete would be, if turned loose with the brain of a three-year-old

SKILLED TELEPHONE GIRLS

In Great Demand in the East-Work Is Very Trying.

Wanted, every day in the year, bright, energetic girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, for good positions. It would pany is sometimes so short of switchboard operators that the management is obliged to advertise and to enlist the assistance of their women employes to find girls for va-

A girl needs to be wide awake at the switchboard, and only the bright ones are accepted by the examiner. Very few of burning eyeballs, apparently close to the those favorably passed upon by her fail to qualify for positions after the tuition period of one month.

As a rule no girl over twenty is received. The theory of the work could be much on the sights, I aimed straight between the more easily imparted to a mature woman, but the actual manipulation of the switchboard seems to be impossible to the majority of women past the formative period of life. This calls for a certain dexterity, an accuracy of touch, which becomes perfectly mechanical. It seems to be an accepted fact that it is impossible to acquire these in early life, but very rarely after-

To become an expert operator requires long practice and superior ability. The rank and file of the girls remain simply competent. For those who, by virtue of excep-"However, the man was jubilant. He de- command good salaries. They are all supclared that I had killed the beast. How piled from girls who show ability at the switchboard and are possessed of strong characters and intelligent minds. Naturally a sharp lookout is kept for promising material and no girl who deserves it ever

There are opportunities also for good operators who are not qualified for the highest positions. Every outside switchboard calls and these positions often pay larger sal-"The man came out again after what aries than the central office girls receive, Whenever an application for an operator comes to the office the manager and the chief operator consider the girls whom The girl to whom they offer it. of course, accepts or declines as she wishes. The switchboard is more or less trying to set by the consideration with which they are treated by the company.

Successful Men Who Were Not Rich.

oon we had that off and were on our way | Francis Bellamy, in Everybody's Magazine. We have fallen under a universal witchcraft. A sense of the power and luxury in like these it is good to remember Agassiz, who refused to lecture at \$500 a night because he was too busy to make money; Charles Sumner, who declined to lecture at his time belonged to Massachusetts; Spurdeliver fifty lectures at \$1,000 a night, saying he could do better-he could stay in the young men in college thirty years ago. A generous idealism was abroad, and it

was unashamed. Winter's Logging Camps.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Preparations for the winter's logging are in full swing in the great pineries of the of lumber companies "spotting out" roads over which to haul the cut of the winter. fitting and renovating the old ones. But, notwithstanding the fact that preparations are actively on foot, there is said to be little doubt but that a curtailment in logging operations has been contemplated and ers are little disposed this year to take any Joseph Wheeler, relates to the mayor of a figures they are submitting in their con- published there. The editor, a little man, tracts; and in view of a possibly lesser de- | had caustically criticised the mayor, who mand for lumber during the coming season- | was a giant in stature, whereupon the lat-

cultivated part of the site, were ten or lumber is less than that of last year, though twelve in number, long, round, or serpentine shaped, and the highest probably three feet in altitude. Mr. Gerber tells me that he winter than they did last year. This is genhad never opened any one of them, believ- erally a good criterion of the demand for g them to be graves.
"Two of the outlying mounds are still in such, has been accepted by lumbermen for

feet high. The other is eighty feet long, and more logs than will actually be required fifteen to eighteen feet wide, and about two | are seldom carried over. Logs carried over feet high, running to a point at the surface. from fall to spring in water have to be cut It was a perfect picture in the autumn | in the spring or they lose in quality to a de-

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAK

On This Continent Is Mount McKinley and Its Summit Unsurveyed.

The recent failure of the Cook party to What a Locomotive Engineer Has to reach the summit of Mt. McKinley, the highest peak on this continent, leaves that achievement still open to adventurous spirits. A year ago one of the Geological Survey parties, under the lead of Mr. A. M. Brooks, went as far as the snow line, which, on that mountain is 7,600 feet above sea level, or about 12,600 feet below the summit, leaving a mountain in snow of no small dimensions. The air-line distance from where the survey party stopped to the top was computed at nine miles.

"The Cook party had demonstrated," said Mr. Brooks to the Transcript correspondent these fast trains. These rules, of which | to-day, "that the mountain range can be crossed, a conclusion almost as important as the scaling of the peak itself. The Cook public may look askance when it learns expedition started on the south side, following the pass which we discovered and taking our route to the north side of the range until they reached the base of the mountain at the point from which they made their attempt at ascent. The despatches says that they were stopped by a work of one engineer, who drives his train granite cliff, but my interpretation is that until another engineer, with a fresh set of they did not have time enough to explore routes. They started too late. In climbing a new mountain the important thing is to pick out the route, and after that comes the ascent. You cannot jump right in and go up at 'any old place.' In spite of this reported granite cliff, I believe that a route to the top can be found, and from the north side. When they turned back they were 3,000 feet higher than our party went, or within five miles, air-line, of the top. I understand that another New York party is making plans for accomplishing the ascent.'

The pre-eminence of Mt. McKinley among North American peaks was not discovered until 1898, although the mountain had been known for at least 120 years. Mr. Brooks believes, however, that primacy has now reached the point where it will remain, and that no higher elevation will ever be disremain a mystery. The mountain can be readily seen from Cook Inlet, which was visited by the whites in 1780, and can be seen from the Yukon country, which has been widely visited for the last twenty years. It is, to be sure, 125 miles inland from tidewater, while Mt. St. Elias rises directly out of the ocean. Nevertheless, Mr. Brooks says that the first time he ever saw Mt. McKinley, and it was from an interior point 120 miles away, it looked enormous to him. He viewed it standing on an elevation of 4000 feet, and still it rose very impressively above all the adjacent peaks. When he afterwards saw it, from the coast, this impression of its size was strengthened. He cannot understand why it did not from the start convince all beholders of its pre-eminence.

Mt. McKinley was not officially ascertained to be the highest peak until 1898, under examination of Robert Muldrow, of the Geological Survey. Three years before a man named Dicky wrote to one of the the enormous height of the mountain which tion, or else was saved by the natural tendency to express estimates in round numbers. He said it was 20,000 feet high, whereas the Geological Survey found it 20,tions of school geographies have saluted it

in Mexico, is 18,205 feet high. Then comes below it are the volcano Popocatapeti in Mexico, which has an elevation of 17,878 feet, and Mt. Foraker, almost a twin peak especially liable to neuralgia. to Mt. McKinley, which stands 17,000 feet above the sea level. Mt. Logan has never been ascended, and probably will not be for many years to come, so inaccessible is its base, fifty miles from the coast and over a country full of natural obstacles. Mt. and the abuse of stimulants. St. Elias has been once climbed and that by the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of the King of Italy. The Russell party of the Geological Survey, however, developed the route which made his final climb successful in the expedition in which they went within 4,000 feet of the top. Many people have

a matter of endurance. Mr. Brooks thinks the value to science of siderably exaggerated in the popular mind. "If parties on reaching such a summit," plished. But the chances are that they will leave their cameras behind, in their efforts to reduce the climbing load. They might not be able to use them after they tain peaks. I think the scientific value of these ascents comes more in the effects on climbers themselves, due to the rarefied atmosphere. The party now forming to climb Mount Everest in the Himalayas, the highest peak on the globe, plan to spend some attempt to rush directly to the top, if he could, but will live at different altitudes on the way until his physical system gets ac-

customed to them. "Mountain climbing always brings some-Observations might be made on the rarefaction of the air, which would be important. The chief objection to this is the weight of the instruments. When the Russell party made its expedition to Mount St. Elias they obtained a view back into the which had still better opportunities to see, has since added to it. In the study of glaciers the results of these two expeditions have been very valuable, although

may have been an uplift at this point of | disease hinge on which the two systems turn. climbed the lower mountains to realize that | fected. the ascent of some of these famous peaks can be attended with so much difficulty. Troubles seem to increase in geometrical proportion with the elevation. The transportation of supplies is a difficult problem any price because, he said, as senator all | after the snow line has been reached. Depots must be provided at suitable camps. geon, who refused to come to America to and these in turn require supplies for their maintenance. Everywhere the dazzling light of the snow and the power and fury London and try to save fifty souls; and of the winds increase the difficulties of do-Emerson, who steadfastly declined to in- ing anything. It is very hard to maintain crease his income beyond \$1,200 because he | a camp in a hurricane. Nor is the liability wanted his time to think. Such stories of of severe storms ever absent. Great fine haughtiness did not seem quixotic to crevasses and glaciers present peculiar perils, especially to the party finding its way for the first time. It is no wonder that mountain climbing has become something of a profession in itself and that the highest peaks challenge the skill and courage of man as do few other exploits. The Indians do not climb these great heights and it is improbable that any human being has ever set foot on the summit of Mount McKinley. The millions of Asia have been satisfied to glance up towards the sublimest peaks of the Himalayas, instead of watch fires by night telegraphed intelli- Others are busy building new camps, or re- mounting them in order to look across over the 'roof of the world.' "

Respect for the Office.

Nebraska State Journal. A story which is a favorite with General and a consequently lower price-timber ter called upon the newspaper man and holders are not willing to let contracts for said: "If it were not for the dignity of there is little left for the archaeologist. cutting timber at the figures paid last year. my office, I'd wipe you off the planet. Get parties in the presence of the judge. The mounds, as I recollect them on the There is no doubt but that the demand for out of town, for I shall certainly do so attorney general is bound to co-operate in to the comfort of European visitors. I had manager who gets a small percentage of into stomachs of which they know less?

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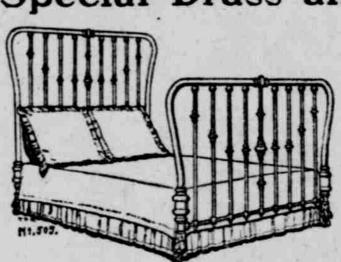
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solution of the marriage.

may have made.

when my term is finished." The editor | this, and is empowered to bring new evi- | stood wedged in a mass of Turks within five | the receipts. J. H. Hackett and Richard a candidate for mayor, and was victorious at the polls. Again the mayor called upon him and delivered himself of a tirade, at the conclusion of which the editor replied meekly: "Your honor, it's just this way: be punished with imprisonment.

The moment you step out I shall step in,

and then, of course, your respect for the

dignity of my office will protect me from

CONCERNING NEURALGIA.

violence.'

Some of the Causes of This Malady and Its Treatment.

Ladies' World. Of all ailments to which mankind is heir none is more universal than neuralgia. As its name implies, the disorder is of purely New York newspapers calling attention to nervous origin, though its exact nature is obscure; for it is of every possible degree he seemed to think he had discovered. He and character, and may attack any part of made a wonderful good guess on its eleva- the body where there are nerves, though it occurs most frequently in the face, its seat | The forty-five States, the five Territories

being the trifacial nerves. The cause of neuralgia are various. It is quite certain that many of the most intract-200. Mt. St. Elias, which is 18,024 feet high, able cases are derived from heriditary has dropped to the fourth place among causes. The pain may be excited by a tumountains of this continent after genera- | mor pressing on the nerve; or by the roughness of a bony surface, with which the nerve comes in contact; or it may be caused Mt. Logan on the Canadian side of the by a morbid state of the spinal cord. Someboundary is 19,500 feet high and Orizabar times irritation applied to one branch of a nerve will give rise to pain at the extremity Mt. St. Elias. The two peaks next in rank of another branch of the same nerve. Persons suffering from general debility or those of a rheumatic or gouty constitution are

The exciting causes of the disorder are particularly damp and cold weather, a cold east wind, direct currents of cold air, exposure to malarial influences, great fatigue either of body or mind, exciting emotions,

The paroxysms usually occur periodically, though not always. Sometimes the interval is but a few seconds; again a day or even longer time may intervene.

cure for this frightful disease, but with is often permanently cured by the extrac- | to them. tion of a canine tooth. Iron is highly recommended for all cases where the existing | bowed in assent. cause is not evident and there is no inflammation. A valuable and safe tonic for patient. 'Well, here's the man.' strengthening the nerves is made up of um-once or twice a day, as required.

produces a most beneficial effect in this disease. When the patient can stand the shock, | gave out, and he turned up in Washington the shower bath will be found a valuable remedy; or a cold or tepid douche down the range which has given the world a good | spine, particularly if there is any tenderidea of its geography, and the duke's party, ness in that region, will be found equally to deal with since then, but if ever I start for her. Now she is so well established as effective. anodynes, such as opium and valerian, must be administered. These should only be given

Often the pain is so great sedatives or this inquiry depends not so much on reach- when all other means fail. At best, they can ing the mountain peak as in climbing its only afford temporary relief, and often creides.

"Mount McKinley is not a volcanic peak, disease itself. Alcoholic stimulants should but seems to be made up of hard rocks never be ind lged in for neuralgia; they among adjacent areas of softer rock ma- may, for the time being, soothe, but they New York Evening Post. terials, which have been worn away. There have a tendency to greatly aggravate the

more recent date. Its position is rather | One of the most useful means of overcomsuggestive. It stands almost in the spot ing the complaints permanently is exercise where the trend of the North American (short of fatigue) in the open air. By this continent changes to that of the Asiatic. A | the nerveous system becomes gradually glance at the map shows that the general | toned up. Strict attention must be paid to direction of ranges on the western coast of the diet, the bowels kept open, and the the United States is northwesterly. This skin kept clean. Excesses of all kinds, direction continues through Canada and whether physical or mental, are prominent into Alaska, but there and near the latitude | factors in exciting the disease, so those of Mount McKinley, that trend makes an liable to it must modify their habits acabrupt turn and extends more westerly, cordingly. Being a purely nervous trouble, as if to meet the mountains of Asia. Mount | when other remedies fail, it may sometimes McKinley looks almost as if it were the be influenced by employing any means calculated to make a strong impression on "It is difficult for persons who have the mind of the patient, and a cure thus ef-

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Curious Facts Regarding the Laws of Foreign Countries,

"There are many curious and interesting facts regarding the marriage and divorce laws of foreign countries," said R. J. Brown, who has recently returned from a

trip abroad, where he made a study of the

gary by an express declaration of the civil marriage act (1895), that the relations created by a betrothal do not give the right to command the conclusion of a marriage, but if either party withdraws from an engagement without just reasons he or she is bound to grant compensation to the extent of the outlay incurred. Divorce in the English sense does not exist, but the courts can decree the personal separation of a married couple without dissolving the

bonds of matrimony. "A curious law prevailing in France provides that, before being married, children of a family, although over age, shall seek in respectful and formal terms the advice of their father and mother. It makes no difference, however, whether the consent of ried a month after under any circum-

erlands.

Netherlands the civil marriage must always precede the religious ceremony. The latter, indeed, is left entirely to the conscience of the parties concerned. There is also a law providing that no man or woman under thirty can marry without the consent of parents. If the consent be refused the couple have to appear before a judge, who ad-

"According to the constitution of the

vises them as he thinks best. "Many countries have now abolished al marriage fees. This is the case in Norway, while in the Netherlands certain days in the week are set apart when persons may be married without payment. "The most diverse forms of marriage and divorce laws are found in the United States. and the District of Columbia have separate and independent laws on each subject. Marriage between whites and negroes is prohibited in a majority of States, especially

at which parties can marry." OUTWITTED THE DOCTOR.

in the South. There are also thirteen States

in which there is no legal limit to the ages

The Morphine Fiend Cunningly Turned the Tables on Him.

Washington Post. "When I first came out of the medical college there was nothing I wasn't equal to,' said a young physician. "I fairly butted into trouble, and once I came to grief. One of my kinds of money, and his friends besought me | actors is great. Young men of good presto do what I could to cure him of his fright- ence to play leading roles are not numer-The resources of materia medica have ful habit. We decided that the best thing to ous, nor are there enough women with been exhausted in the search for a positive | do was to take him to a sanitarium. He said | notable charms of manner and personhe was perfectly willing to go if I'd take ality to supply the immense demand that climbed Orizaba. To reach its top is merely little success. The treatment necessarily him. So one fine day we set off for New has grown up during recent years for folk, and then, as the season advances, we depends, in a great measure, upon the ex- | York. My patient behaved beautifully, and | actresses. eiting causes which have brought on the loaded me with attentions till it really he conquest of these high peaks is con- attack. When the pain is periodical sul- seemed as if it were he and not I who was ble to-day, and by that is meant the phate of quinine administered in doses of | the person in charge. I was too busy with | women who are really stars in the oldfrom ten to twenty grains will sometimes my own business to pay any attention to fashioned sense of the word. Women like said Mr. Brooks, "could take plenty of good effect a cure. Severe facial neuralgia re- the people on the train, but he was chatting Maude Adams, Mrs. Carter, Minnie Fiske, raise great crops of them. photographs something might be accom- sulting from the presence of acid in the with the Pullman conductor before we were Annie Russell, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Langtry stomach has been immediately relieved by half way to Baltimore. When we pulled into and Henrietta Crosman are sure of large taking carbonate of soda dissolved in wa- | Philadelphia he suggested that we get out ter. Often the trouble owes its origin to and walk up and down a bit. I consented, year their earnings may be \$15,000 and the from packers. Peppers are now more exthe presence of irritation in some part of and we left the train. On the platform there next twice that sum, but they are in any reached the top since howling snowstorms | the intestines, and an active purgative will | was a porter with an invalid's chair and a | case beyond the chance of having their | prevail most of the time on the high moun- produce the desired effect. Facial neuraigia | man with him. My patient walked right up | career suddenly ended because their plays | are New York packers of pickles and pre-

"'Is this Mr. Dash?' he asked. The man "'Then you got my telegram?" said my "And before I could get my breath they years in preparation. Its leader would not quinine and opium-two grains of quinine had me in that chair and were rolling me to an eighth or a fourth of a grain of opi- off. My patient had telegraphed to a sani- in addition to their fixed salaries they retarium in Philadelphia, saying he was When the pain is the result of constitu- bringing Mr. So-and-So over for treatment, tional disorders, local applications can be of | and he had signed my name to the message. "Mountain climbing always brings some- no permanent service, though valuable of course I made a row, but the craftiness by other managers as an especially promisting to light for geology as well as geog- agents for affording temporary relief. The of that morphine fiend was too much for ling proposition. She had a larger degree of known to us as a thing of regular but of termined on one thing. Nothing would induce me to enter the cave again, with possibly only a wounded tiger in it.

The total distance of advance and the sheet are opportunities for a sheet are opportunities for advance and the sheet are oppor Hot fomentations at night and a cold bath | mistake. By that time my patient was in the morning followed by friction often | safely on his way to New York, and I | of the profits. didn't hear from him again till his money with so plausible a story of my desertion of more than \$150,000. "In the Palace of the him that I've never been able to convince his family of the truth. I've had morphine fiends on a journey with one again I'll have him | that she can act whatever she wants to, gagged and crated.

SHE TOLD A STORY,

And the Other Woman with Missionary Ideas Didn't Like It.

At a certain woman's club they were discussing foreign missions the other day. They had all signed the monster anti-Turkish atrocity petition, and several members were hot on the trail of the Sultan-in words and thought anyway. Then up rose a member who has been

campaigning for the fusionists in the neigh-

borhood of Hester street and Madison street and other crowded localities. "I'm no friend of Turkey," she said by way of introduction. "Don't approve of it at | Mr. Frohman's hands. all. But you are all so ardent and so much in earnest and so indignant that you remind me of a story told of the King of Abyssinia -King Menelik. He had received many complaints from various sources that a missionary from Europe was annoying people by trying to thrust a new religion down their throats. He used to preach in the streets and visit families who hadn't invited him, and enter shops and exhort the merchants to prepare for death. He meant well, of course,

but the Abyssinians didn't like it. "Menelik ordered that the missionary disturber be brought before him. Where do you come from?" the King asked. 'From Germany,' answered the missienary. 'Why?' asked the King. 'To convert the Abyssinian Jews, your Majesty.' But are there no Jews in your country?' demanded Menelik, The missionary admitted that there were a few. passed through did you find no Jews or heathen? The missionary admitted that Jews and heathen seemed to be plentiful everywhere. 'Then,' said King Menelik, 'carry this man beyond the frontier, and let him not return until he has converted all the Jews and heathen which lie between his country and mine.' And when the pert little political club woman sat down all the other women said

The Sultan at Close Range.

World's Work. The sovereign was a frail, worn, pale-

was "Well!"

faced man of between fifty-five and sixty parents is given, for the couple can be mar- | years, with thin, rather fine features except for his prominent nose. A well-kept stances. This is also the case in the Neth- but grizzled beard covered the lower part of his face. He had a slight forward sink-"The German courts adopt a remarkable | ing of the head and shoulders as though | procedure in divorce actions. In the inter- the years had weighed too heavily upon est of public morality an attempt at re- him. Yet he showed kingly dignity as he conciliation must be made between the drew himself up to salute the throng press-

did not leave town. Instead, he became | dence which may tend to prevent the dis- | feet of him twenty-two years before, on | Mansfield are openly their own managers the day when he was formally girded with | and pay no percentages, but a salary, to the sword of Osman. He was then a the business managers that they hire. "When, however, misconduct is proved a divorce is granted, and the guilty party, on | slender, erect young man of thirty-five | years, pale-faced and smooth-shaven but and Robert Edeson receive weekly salaries the application of the innocent party, can for a black musatche. His bearing pro- of \$300 and a percentage of the profits, and duced no particular impression of power; the management, of course, assumes all "A divorce further entitles the innocent and it was a matter of somewhat surprised | risk. John Drew has the same kind of party to recover all the presents he or she interest to see this immature prince now a arrangements with Charles Frohman, alking in fact.

ACTRESSES' BIG EARNINGS.

Incomes of Women Stars on the Stage Exceed Those of Men.

"By Jove!" said the young man as they left the theater, "to think that fellow gets \$250 a week for doing that! Here I work for seven hours a day and have been at it for ten years, and I don't make that much in a month. It's the greatest snap in the world to be an actor. Think of it-\$250 a This young man voiced the general opin

ion of persons who are not familiar with

the conditions under which actors work. Those who know what they earn do not deny that they are as a body greatly overpaid; but they also take into considera-Thus the ordinary actor is not employed and in many cases the period is shorter. In-

pel managers to engage them absolutely

notice clause. This provision is, of course, necessary for theatrical managers who might be ruined by being compelled to carry an ex-

The women stars are the most profitaprofits, whatever their plays may be. One

The two most popular actresses in this country are Maude Adams and Mrs. Carter, and their earnings during the last five years have been enormous. Mrs. Carter is ceive a percentage. Viola Allen, when she became a star with

the Liebler Company, was not looked upon \$100 a week, but she got a large percentage Every play she apeared in was a success

"The Eternal City," and "The Hunchback" were all immensely profitable and in her revival of "Twelfth Night" this be her own manager. Mrs. Carter, unlike Miss Allen, does not take a large percentage and a small salary. She now gets from David Belasco \$1,- addressed, "in this strenuous age it's such 400 a week and a share of the profits-natur-

share of the profits represent a large weekly one's character?" Maude Adams has probably never cleared less than \$50,000 a year since her first sea- lot of ordinary folks there are with the son in "The Little Minister." By her con- majority of them Williams and Henrys,

formances in which she appears. The Car-

throughout the country, and even in a lit- | Hope and Charity, and they are living pertle play like "Quality Street," which is an | sonifications of these qualities." inexpensive production, her business in New York kept up to an average of \$19,000 a "I knew an Oswego, N. Y., millionaire who week for five weeks. Mrs. Carter usually named his three sons Tom. Dick and Harry, has the assistance of an elaborate produc-Mrs. Langtry pays her company, produces

her play-that is to say, she buys scenery

the syndicate for booking her tour and

and costumes-and gives half her profits to

running the business end of her enterprises. Gloucester. It is Curious.' The managers supply her business staff, press agent, etc., which they can well afford to do, besides booking her tour. Miss Marlowe, who is the producer of with a capital letter," explained the man her own plays, is in partnership with Charles Dillingham, who has also the management of Maxine Elliott and Millie 'And in all the countries that you have James, stars differing considerably in glory from Miss Marlowe. Mrs. Fiske selects her plays, hires her company, puts up whatever the necessary amount of money may be, and, like the other actress mentioned, takes all the profits.

Henrietta Crosman, who follows the same profits.

she is to begin her career, will be much | no doubt the patients do as well, larger for the first year anyhow.

William Faversham, Charles Richman

though his salary and percentage are, of course, much larger, and his earnings depend in a large measure on the quality of his play. When he has a good one his earnings may be large, but when they are bad they are horrid. Wilton Lackage is one of the actors who

hold out for a large salary and never act until they get it. Consequently, he acis only with Amelia Bingham, who engages the most expensive companies of any manager, or with J. K. Hackett.

PEPPERS ARE POPULAR.

Consumption of This Vegetable Is Rapidly Increasing.

New York Commercial. In the lobster palaces and fashionable restaurants one sees dozens of persons eating baked, stuffed peppers nowadays, tion, facts which the general public is likely where formerly peppers were not on the to overlook. bills in any form. "New York uses now," says a produce commission merchant in a for more than thirty-five weeks in the year, | recently published interview, "twenty times as many peppers as it did twenty years deed, there are few actors who stand so ago. The city's consumption of peppers high in their professions that they can com- amounts to thousands of barrels annually, Then we get green peppers now from a for a whole season. They are always, unless | much wider range of territory than for-

they are stars, subject to the two weeks' | merly and we have them practically the year around. "We get peppers in winter from Cuba, and we get a few from Porto Rico. We naturally think of the pepper as a homely sort first patients was a man who was almost a pensive company over the country for a of a domestic garden product, but those maniac from the morphine habit. He be- | whole season when the business was poor. | early peppers that we get from Cuba come longed to an influential family, and had all Then the demand for certain kinds of in small crates as carefully packed as peaches would be, and they bring a high

price. They go principally to hotels and

restaurants.

"We get early peppers from Florida, too, and later some from Virginia, around Norbegin to get peppers from New Jersey, which is really the great source of our pepper supply. There are sections of Jersey in which produce farmers make a specialty of peppers, plant them by the acre and

"The enormous increased local consumption of peppers in recent years is due in considerable measure to increased demand tensively used than ever before in the preparation of condiments and sauces and there serves who would think nothing of buying peppers in hundred barrel lots. But the great increase in the demand comes in still greater measure from the vastly increased foreign population of the city, and from the under salary to David Belasco, just as Italians especially, who, great consumers Maude Adams is to Charles Frohman, and of all fruits and vegetables, take, with the rest of the green things they buy, quantities of peppers, eating more or sweet peppers as they would fruit,

"So the homely pepper, once familiar to us in its stuffed and pickled form, and

Character in a Name.

and out of "The Christian" alone she carned | Philadelphia Press. At a recent West Philadelphia christening the little newcomer was given the name of Prudence. An elderly gentleman commenting upon the fact afterward, remarked, with satisfaction: "Good, old-fashioned name, that; I wonyear she is to finance her own company and | der sometimes why so many of those good old Puritan names are to be found only on tombstones these days.'

"Perhaps," replied the younger man he

a difficult matter to live up to them, ally no large share, as her manager takes | that parents are considerate enough not to on himself the financial burden of the per- inflict such a burden." The elderly gentleman pondered a moter plays have been so successful during ment and then said amused: "Then you the last four seasons that even a small have a fancy that one's name influences "Why, yes, I don't see how it could fail to do so. Just look around and see what a

tract with Charles Frohman she gets a and Johns, and Marys and Nellies. I've alfixed salary of \$500 a week and about 50 ways been thankful that my name is per cent. of the profits. And any other man-ager would be glad to take the contract off pected from me. But, speaking of names like Prudence, I have a family in mind Miss Adams has an enormous following where there are three daughters, Faith, "Well," remarked an interested listener, and they did full credit to the names, the Harry in particular."

A man who comes over to his business by ferry every morning here chimed in: "Talking of names, one that puzzles me the most of any I have heard, belongs to a man in "Well, what is it?" asked the elderly man, impatiently, after a long pause. "Curious, just Curious. You spell it

from New Jersey. Preys on Hospitals.

Rochester Post Express.

Recently it has come out that in many a slum street in certain parts of London there are old women who will supply to their neighbors, for a penny or so a time, arrangement, does not even have to hire a | small quantities of medicine, all this havmanager, since her husband acts for her. ing come free from various hospitals, One Elsie de Wolfe in her attempts to be a star | old woman in Lambeth has lived for years is her own capitalist and takes all the on the medicines obtained in this way. She will artfully obtain permits to several dif-Among the women who are not stars the | ferent hospitals, for she is always supcompensation is almost as great as it is for | posed to be "ailing," and will get a bottle those whose names are on the three sheets, of medicine from each at the earliest inalthough they never under any circum- tervals possible. She plants relations, too, stances get any share of the profits. Mar- upon the hospitals, and gets the medicines garet Anglin is said to get the largest sal-ary ever paid to a leading woman of the quite a stock of medicines intended for Empire Theater, and that is \$300 a week. | different ailments, and these are doled out Miss Anglin is soon to be a star, and it is at a farthing's-worth at a time. Her doubtful if her earnings next year, when | medicines no doubt get badly mixed, and "doctor's stuft" is doctor's stuff, whether W. H. Crane, Nat Goodwin and E. H. it touches the spot or not. And was it Sothern are really their own managers, not Voltaire who described doctors as men although their tours are directed by some | who pour drugs of which they know little